

wrapped meat. As a checker, which was the majority of her work, she scanned products across the scanner with her left arm, using her right hand for the key pad.

The Board concludes claimant has not proven the carpal tunnel arose out of and in the course of her employment for respondent. Although she now testifies she began having symptoms in her hands a few days after the fall, she did not mention her hands in her initial conversations with her employer or the healthcare providers. She first treated with Dr. Scott Fischer, a chiropractor, beginning May 12, 1998. Initial complaints to Dr. Fischer were of pain in the right elbow, right shoulder, upper back, and left side of the neck. The first notation of numbness in the hands in Dr. Fischer's records is in the notes from the visit of May 29, 1998. This was after she started working for Dillons. When claimant filed this claim in December 1998, she signed an E-1 form alleging injury only to her shoulder. In addition, claimant's description of the accident does not mention trauma to the hand or wrist. Finally, the record contains no medical opinion on the cause of claimant's carpal tunnel complaints. For these combined reasons, the Board agrees with and affirms the decision of the ALJ to deny treatment for the alleged carpal tunnel condition.

WHEREFORE, it is the finding, decision, and order of the Appeals Board that the preliminary hearing Order entered by Administrative Law Judge Pamela J. Fuller on September 21, 2000, should be, and is hereby, affirmed.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this ____ day of November 2000.

BOARD MEMBER

c: Stanley R. Ausemus, Emporia, KS
James M. McVay, Great Bend, KS
Pamela J. Fuller, Administrative Law Judge
Philip S. Harness, Director